# GORTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

AND

## Sanitary Inspector,

**For the Year 1906.**

GORTON:

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# Gorton Urban District Council

## ANNUAL REPORT

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## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

***For the Year 1906.***

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Twentieth Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1906.

The area comprised in the Urban District is 1,133 acres (about one and three-quarter square miles), of which 38 acres are under water.

The census of 1901 gave a population of 26,564, which is estimated to have increased to 33,000 at the middle of 1906.

Of the 94 Urban Sanitary Districts of Lancashire, with an estimated population of 952,280, the average density is 3·47 persons per acre; and of 19 Municipal Boroughs embraced in the County Returns, with a population of 590,386, the average density is 7·10 persons per acre, whilst 19 Rural Sanitary Districts (population 231,801), the average density is 0·32 persons per acre. The average density of Gorton is 29, as compared with the neighbouring townships of West Gorton 98, Openshaw 49, Ardwick 86, Bradford (Manchester) 86, Beswick 128, Hulme 136.

There were registered 1,102 births (1,046 the previous year), of these 581 were males and 521 females; 21 were registered as illegitimate (16 the year before).

The excess of births over deaths numbered 525, as compared with 1905, 471; 1904, 502; 1903, 436; 1902, 548; 1901, 337; 1900, 446; 1899, 388; 1898, 357; 1897, 305; 1896, 301

The birth-rate for the year is 33·3, as compared with 1905, 33·7; 1904, 36·0: 1903, 34·2; 1902, 38·9; 1901, 32·8; the average of ten years being 35·1.

The birth-rate for 1905 for England and Wales was 27·2 County of Lancaster 25·06 (Urban 25·22, Rural 23·99); 76 large English towns 28·2; Gorton, for the same year, 33·7.

The total number of deaths was 577 (575 the previous year), of these 311 were males and 266 females.

Included in the above total are the deaths of persons occurring outside the district but belonging to this district; in Withington Workhouse Hospital 55, Fever Hospital 1, Public Institutions outside the district 21; total 77.

The actual number of deaths registered of persons dying in the district is 500, being the same number as the previous year.

The actual death-rate of deaths registered in the district for 1906 was 15·1; 1905, 16·1; 1904, 17·0; 1903, 16·1; 1902, 17·6; 1901, 17·8; the average of five years being 16·9.

The total death-rate for 1906 was 17·4, as compared with 1905, 18·5; 1904, 19·26; 1903, 18·9; 1902, 19·05; 1901, 20·3; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 19·6.

The death-rate for 1905 for England and Wales was 15·2; 76 large English towns 15·7; County of Lancaster 14·32 (Urban 14·5, Rural 12·9); West Gorton 17·03; Openshaw 18·15; Ardwick 16·77; Gorton, for the same year, 18·5.

The average death-rate for the County during ten years (1895 to 1904) was 16·76; England and Wales 17·2; Gorton, for the same period, 19·6.

The Infantile Mortality equalled 165 infants dying under 12 months of age out of each 1,000 births during 1906, as compared with 1905, 170; 1904, 199; 1903, 200; 1902, 152; 1901, 205; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 197.

The Infantile Mortality during 1905 for England and Wales was 128; 76 large English towns 140; County of Lancaster 132 (Urban 137, Rural 101); West Gorton 167; Openshaw 163; Ardwick 153; Gorton, for the same year, 170.

The average of ten years (1895 to 1904) for England and Wales 150; the County 159; Gorton 201.

The number of deaths under five years of age for 1906 was 281 (the previous year 261). Of the total deaths for 1906 48 per cent. were of children under five years of age, as compared with 1905, 45; 1904, 47; 1903, 51; 1902, 47; 1901, 47; 1900, 51; 1899, 51; 1898, 58; 1897, 52; 1896, 55; the average of ten years being 50.

In the following table the ages are given at which death occurred :—

| | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| der 1 year ..... | 182 | 178 | 215 | 196 | 164 | 182 | 205 | 180 | 208 | 149 |
| tween 1 and 5... | 99 | 83 | 61 | 80 | 86 | 78 | 73 | 76 | 83 | 80 |
| ,, 5 and 15 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 14 | 32 | 32 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 15 |
| ,, 15 and 25 | 22 | 29 | 25 | 35 | 22 | 49 | 28 | 19 | 27 | 19 |
| ,, 25 and 65 | 184 | 177 | 172 | 137 | 146 | 140 | 159 | 147 | 113 | 112 |
| er 65 ..... | 70 | 83 | 81 | 78 | 74 | 68 | 56 | 64 | 50 | 60 |
| | 577 | 575 | 578 | 540 | 524 | 549 | 541 | 498 | 499 | 435 |

The number of deaths during the year from the notified infectious diseases was 14 (the previous year 30), namely, Diphtheria 3, Membranous Croup 3, Typhoid Fever 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 1.

From other infectious diseases not notifiable there were: Measles 14, Whooping Cough 16, Zymotic Diarrhœa 77.

The diseases which are included in the seven principal zymotic diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Diphtheritic Croup), Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Zymotic Diarrhœa.

The deaths from these diseases for 1906 numbered 120, 106 of them being under five years of age and 14 over five.

The death-rates for several years past from these diseases are—1906, 3·7; 1905, 3·0; 1904, 2·3; 1903, 2·5; 1902, 2·7; 1901, 3·7; the average of ten years being 3·8.

For the County the death-rate from these seven zymotic diseases for 1905 was 1·37 (Urban 1·43, Rural 0·99); England and Wales 1·52; Gorton 3·0.

Inquests were held on 19 cases during 1906; 1905, 21; 1904, 35; 1903, 18; 1902, 32; 1901, 27; 1900, 25.

In Withington Workhouse Hospital there were 55 deaths of persons belonging to this district; 1905, 50; 1904, 46; 1903, 54; 1902, 39; 1901, 49; 1900, 27; 1899, 42; 1898, 25; 1897, 36; 1896, 27.

The infectious diseases which are reported to the District Council are—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, and Puerperal Fever.

The number of cases reported during 1906 was 274; 1905, 260; 1904, 228; 1903, 224; 1902, 186; 1901, 234; 1900, 179.

Out of each 1,000 inhabitants the following number suffered from infectious diseases: 1906, 8·3; 1905, 8·3; 1904, 7·5; 1903, 7·8; 1902, 6·7; 1901, 8·6; 1900, 4·6; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 7·2.

The cases reported were Diphtheria 24, Membranous Croup 3, Erysipelas 20, Scarlet Fever 185, Typhoid Fever 41, Puerperal Fever 1.

**St. James' Ward** has an area of 255 acres, and an estimated population of 13,375, being 52 persons per acre.

There were 394 births (the previous year 401) and 228 deaths (the previous year 241).

The birth-rate for this ward for 1906 was 29·4 (the previous year 31·1), and the death-rate 17·0, as compared with 1905, 18·7; 1904, 19·1; 1903, 18·9; 1902, 21·0; 1901, 20·8; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 18·7.

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1906 was 48, and the death-rate from these diseases 3·5; 1905, 2·8; 1904, 2·0; 1903, 3·2; 1902, 2·9; 1901, 3·8; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 3·9.

The deaths from these diseases were Measles 7, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 2, Diphtheritic Croup 1, Typhoid Fever 2, Zymotic Diarrhœa, 31; total 37.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported during 1906 was 127 (the previous year 113), and equal to 9 4 of the population of the Ward; 1905, 8·7; 1904, 6·8; 1903, 8·4; 1902, 5·8; 1901, 7·28; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 7·5.

The cases notified were Diphtheria 12, Diphtheritic Croup 2, Erysipelas, 12, Scarlet Fever 83, Typhoid Fever 18; total 127.

**Town Hall Ward** has an area of 415 acres, and an estimated population of 11·100, being 26 persons per acre.

There were 409 births (406 the previous year) and 217 deaths (191 the previous year.)

The birth-rate for the Ward was 36·8, the previous year being 31·9. The death-rate was equal to 19·5, as compared 1905, 18·4; 1904, 18·8; 1903, 21.1; 1902, 19·9; 1901, 22·0; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 18·7

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1906 was 49 (the previous year 30) and the death-rate from these diseases 4·4; 1905, 2·8; 1904, 2·5; 1903, 3·1 1902, 2·4; 1901, 4·4; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 3·9.

The deaths from these diseases were, Measles 4, Whooping Cough 9, Diphtheria 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Zymotic Diarrhœa 34.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported during 1906 was 87 (the previous year 77); equal to 7·8 per 1000 of the population of the Ward; 1905, 6·4; 1904, 7·3; 1903, 9·3; 1902, 5·7; 1901, 8·6; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 4·0.

The cases notified were Diphtheria 6, Erysipelas 6, Typhoid Fever 21, Scarlet Fever 53, Puerperal Fever 1.

**Abbey Hey Ward** has an area of 463 acres, and an estimated population of 8·525, being 18·4 persons per acre.

There were 299 births (the previous year 293) and 132 deaths (the previous year 143).

The birth-rate for the Ward was 35·0, and the previous year 37·6.

The death-rate was equal to 15·4, as compared with 1905, 18·3; 1904, 18·6; 1903, 15·9; 1902, 14·3; 1901, 16·9; the average of ten years being 16·4.

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases for 1906 was 25 (the previous year 28), and the death-rate from these diseases 2·9; 1905, 3·6; 1904, 2·1; 1903, 1·2; 1902, 2·7; 1901, 3·4; the average of ten years being 2·8.

The deaths from these diseases were, Measles 3, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheritic Croup 2, Typhoid Fever 1, Zymotic Diarrhœa 12.

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported during 1906 was 60 (the previous year 70); equal to 7·0 per 1000 of population of the Ward; 1905, 9.0; 1904, 8·5; 1903, 4·9; 1902, 9·8; 1901, 11·0; the average of ten years being 6·9.

The cases notified were Diphtheria 6, Diphtheritic Croup 1, Erysipelas 2, Typhoid Fever 2, Scarlet Fever 49.

**Small Pox.** No cases of this disease occurred during the year. In 1905 there were two cases; 1904, 13; 1903, 11; 1902, 1; 1895, 3; 1894, 10; 1893, 3.

Several times during the year information was received of persons having been in contact with Small Pox patients; such cases were kept under close observation for the necessary period.

**Measles** caused 14 deaths (the previous year 23), 8 males and 6 females; 2 deaths were under 1 year of age, and 12 between 1 and 5. 7 of the deaths were in St. James's Ward, 4 in Town Hall Ward, and 3 in Abbey Hey Ward. Twelve of the deaths occurred in March, May, June, and July.

In last year's Annual Report I quoted from Dr. Sergeant, the County Medical Officer of Health, showing that nearly 95 per cent. of the deaths from Measles were under five years of age; and he strongly advised that children should not go to School until after five years old.

During the last 12 years 190 deaths have occurred from this disease, nearly the whole of them being under five years of age, which is nearly four-and-a-half times greater than the deaths from Scarlet Fever, and also nearly four-and-a-half times greater than the deaths from Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Croup for the same length of time.

For the 12 months ending March, 1906, there were 90 children under the age of five years, and 414 between five and six, out of a total of 4047 scholars in the various Schools in Gorton. Children are excluded from the Schools from those families infected with the disease.

The death-rate from Measles for 1906 was 0·42, the average of five years (1901 to 1905) being 0·48.

Measles Mortality.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | Av'ge of 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England & Wales ... | 0·32 | 0·36 | 0 27 | 0·38 | 0·27 | 0 39 | 0·33 |
| County ..... | 0·26 | 0·43 | 0·37 | 0·35 | 0 18 | 0 43 | 0·35 |
| 76 large English towns | 0·39 | 0·47 | 0 36 | 0·49 | 0·43 | 0·43 | 0 44 |
| London..... | 0 37 | 0·49 | 0·45 | 0·51 | 0·43 | 0·42 | 0·46 |
| Manchester ..... | 0·40 | 0·76 | 0 62 | 0·44 | 0·53 | 0 47 | 0·56 |
| 141 Small Towns..... | 0 31 | 0 36 | 0·29 | 0·37 | 0·25 | 0 51 | 0 36 |
| Gorton ..... | 0·42 | 0·30 | 0·21 | 0·98 | 0·18 | 0·51 | 0·43 |

**Scarlet Fever.** From this disease there were three deaths out of 185 cases, 1905 one and 1904 five deaths.

The percentage of deaths to cases notified for 1906 was 1·6; 1905, 1·0; 1904, 3·5; 1903, 1·5; 1902, 6·4; 1901, 0·81; 1900, 4·4; 1899, 6 5; 1898, 2·3; 1897, 7·5; 1896, 9·0; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 4·2; average of five years (1901—1905) 2·6.

For the County the percentage of deaths to cases for 1905 was 3·2; 1904, 3·6; 1903, 3·4; 1902, 4·0; 1901, 3·8; average of five years, 3·6; of ten years, 1895 to 1904, 4·0.

For Manchester, 1905, 3·5; 1904, 4·1; 1903, 4·7; 1902 6·2; 1901, 4·6; average of five years, 4·6.

The death-rate from this disease in Gorton for 1906 was 0 1; 1905, 0·03; 1904, 0·16; 1903, 0·07; the average of five years (1901 to 1905) 0·11.

Scarlet Fever Mortality.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | Av'ge of 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales... | 0 11 | 0·11 | 0·12 | 0·19 | 0 13 | 0·11 | 0·13 |
| 76 Great Towns ..... | 0·13 | 0·12 | 0 14 | 0·19 | 0 17 | 0·13 | 0·15 |
| London..... | 0·12 | 0 08 | 0 08 | 0·12 | 0·13 | 0 08 | 0 10 |
| Manchester ..... | 0·13 | 0·15 | 0·17 | 0·27 | 0 23 | 0·19 | 0·20 |
| 141 Smaller Towns... | 0·11 | 0·13 | 0 12 | 0·14 | 0·14 | 0·12 | 0·13 |
| Gorton ..... | 0·03 | 0·16 | 0 07 | 0 28 | 0·04 | 0·13 | 0 13 |

The number of cases notified for 1906 was 185, as compared with 1905, 100; 1904, 140; 1903, 132.

Of the cases two were under 1 year of age; 55 between 1 and 5; 106 between 5 and 15; 10 between 15 and 25; and 12 over 25 years of age. Of the three deaths, one was under five and three over five.

In St. James's Ward there were 83 cases; Town Hall Ward, 53; Abbey Hey Ward, 49. Eight of the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital.

Out of each 1000 of the population of the Township there suffered from this disease for 1906, 5·6; 1905, 3·2; 1904, 4·6: 1903, 4·6; 1902, 4·5; 1901, 4·5; 1900, 3·1; 1899, 1·8; 1898, 3·5; 1897, 3·5; 1896, 3·5.

The average of five years (1900 to 1904) for 12 large towns was 4·79; Manchester, 4·20; Gorton, 4 2.

**Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Croup.** There were six deaths from these diseases (the previous year 10), three from Diphtheria and three from Diphtheritic Croup. Three were males and three were females.

Three deaths occurred in St. Jame's Ward; one in Town Hall Ward; and two in Abbey Hey Ward. Four deaths were under five years of age and two over 5.

The following are the death-rates from these diseases, 1906, 0·20; 1905, 0·22; 1904, 0·03; 1903, 0·17; 1902, 0·14; 1901, 0·11; 1900, 0·10; 1899, 0·08; 1898, 0·0; 1897, 0·08; 1896, 0·36; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 0·12.

Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Croup Mortality.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1902 | Av'ge of 5years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales... | 0·16 | 0·17 | 0·18 | 0·23 | 0·27 | 0 27 | 0·22 |
| 76 large towns ..... | 0·16 | 0·19 | 0 20 | 0·26 | 0·30 | 0·35 | 0·26 |
| London ..... | 0·12 | 0·16 | 0·16 | 0·25 | 0·30 | 0·34 | 0·24 |
| Manchester ..... | 0·22 | 0·18 | 0·25 | 0·22 | 0·24 | 0·19 | 0·22 |
| 141 smaller towns..... | 0·15 | 0·16 | 0·16 | 0·24 | 0·28 | 0·29 | 0·23 |
| Gorton ..... | 0·22 | 0·03 | 0·17 | 0·14 | 0·11 | 0·10 | 0·11 |

During the year 27 cases were notified (the same number as the previous year).

The number of cases notified for each 1000 inhabitants was 1906, 0·81 ; 1905, 0 87 ; 1904, 0·61 ; 1903, 0·66 ; 1902, 0·47 ; 1901, 0·6 ; 1900, 0·27 ; 1899, 0·15 ; 1898, 0·33 ; 1897, 0·34 ; 1896, 1·6 ; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 0·59.

The average attack-rate per 1000 persons living for five years (1900 to 1904) was for twelve large towns, 1·52 ; Manchester, 0·84 ; Gorton, 0·52.

**Whooping Cough** caused 16 deaths (the previous year 12); two were under one year of age ; 13 between one and five ; and one over five. Eight were males and eight females.

Two deaths were in St. James's Ward ; nine in Town Hall Ward ; and five in Abbey Hey Ward.

The death-rate from this disease for 1906 was 0·53 ; 1905, 0 38 ; 1904, 0·30 ; 1903, 0·21 ; 1902, 0·36 ; 1901, 0·29 ; 1900, 0·55 ; 1899, 1·19 ; 1898, 0·29 ; 1897, 0·60 ; 1896, 0·81 ; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 0·49.

The average death-rate per 1000 persons living, for five years (1900 to 1904), was—England, Wales, 0·31 ; 76 large towns, 0·38 ; London, 0·37 ; Manchester, 0·48 ; 141 smaller towns, 0·30 ; Gorton, 0·34.

**Phthisis** (Consumption). There were 44 deaths during 1906 ; 1905, 36 ; 1904, 43 ; 1903, 42 ; 1902, 30 ; 1901, 36. Twenty-six were males and 18 females. Six were under 25 years of age ; 22 between 25 and 40 ; 14 between 40 and 65 ; and 2 over 65.

In St. James's Ward there were 15 deaths ; Town Hall Ward, 17 ; Abbey Hey Ward, 12.

One quarter of the deaths from Consumption took place in the Workhouse Hospital.

The death-rate from this disease for 1906 was 1·3 ; 1905, 1·16; 1904, 1·43 ; 1903, 1·47 ; 1902, 1·09 ; 1901, 1·30 ; 1900, 1·03 ; 1899, 1·3 ; 1898, 1·2 ; 1897, 1·1 ; 1896, 1·3 ; 1895, 1·3 ;

The average death-rate from this disease for ten years (1895 to 1904) for the County was 1·07 ; Gorton, 1·25.

From other Tubercular diseases there were 14 deaths, 12 of them being under five years of age.

Deaths from Phthisis and other Tubercular diseases formed ten per cent. of the total deaths.

In England and Wales, for 1904, there were 41,852 deaths from Consumption alone, and, including other Tubercular diseases, there were 60,205 deaths ; these deaths exceeded the total deaths from Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Zymotic Diarrhœa. Between the ages of 15 to 35 more than one-third of the deaths are from Consumption.

**Respiratory Diseases** caused 102 deaths (the previous year 128) ; Bronchitis, 73 ; Pneumonia, 27 ; other diseases of the chest, 2.

In St. James's Ward there were 43 deaths ; Town Hall Ward, 35 ; Abbey Hey Ward, 24. Twelve of the deaths were in the Workhouse Hospital and five in other Public Institutions.

outside the district; 40 of the deaths were in children under five years of age and 48 over 40 years of age. The deaths from these diseases formed 17·6 per cent. of the total deaths.

DEATH-RATES FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | Av'ge. of 5 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County ..... | 2·56 | 2·88 | 2·60 | 2·90 | 2·90 | 3·43 | 2·94 |
| 96 Urban Districts..... | 2·66 | 2·94 | 2·80 | 3·04 | 2·98 | 3 53 | 3·06 |
| Gorton ..... | 4·1 | 4·13 | 3·85 | 3·70 | 4·10 | 4·14 | 3·98 |

**Diarrhœa** caused 80 deaths (the previous year 32); 58 being under one year (Zymotic Diarrhœa 55, Enteritis 3) and 17 between one and five; and five over five years of age (two being over 70).

In St. James's Ward there were 31 deaths; Town Hall Ward, 36; Abbey Hey Ward, 13; 42 were males and 38 females.

The death-rate from this disease equalled, 1906, 2·4; 1905, 1·03; 1904, 1·33; 1903, 1·57; 1902, 0·72; 1901, 2·85; the average of five years (1901 to 1905) being 1·5.

Diarrhœa Death-Rate.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | Av'ge of 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales.. | 0 59 | 0·86 | 0·50 | 0·38 | 0 91 | 0 69 | 0·67 |
| County of Lancaster.. | 0·52 | 0 66 | 0·40 | 0·28 | 0·95 | 0 60 | 0 57 |
| Urban Districts .... | 0·54 | 0 69 | 0 42 | 0·30 | 1·01 | 0·65 | 0 61 |
| 76 large English towns | 0·83 | 1·20 | 0 71 | 0·54 | 1·23 | 0·94 | 0 92 |
| London ..... | 0·73 | 1 04 | 0·64 | 0·54 | 0 89 | 0·87 | 0·77 |
| Manchester ..... | 1·15 | 1·36 | 0·91 | 0·54 | 1·86 | 1·52 | 1·24 |
| 141 smaller towns..... | 0·57 | 0 90 | 0·43 | 0·35 | 1 09 | 0·81 | 0 72 |
| Ardwick ..... | 0 96 | 1 41 | 0·94 | 0·52 | 1 91 | 2·01 | 1·36 |
| Openshaw ..... | 0·95 | 1·31 | 0 93 | 0 62 | 1·75 | 1·79 | 1 28 |
| West Gorton..... | 1·45 | 1·72 | 1·19 | 0·84 | 2 17 | 2·37 | 1·66 |
| Gorton ..... | 1·03 | 1·33 | 1·57 | 0·72 | 2 85 | 2·34 | 1·76 |

**Typhoid Fever.** Forty-one cases occurred during 1906, as compared with 1905, 102; 1904, 35; 1903, 43; 1902, 33; 1901, 84.

The number of deaths was four (the previous year 17); 14 of the cases were removed to the Fever Hospital, of which one died.

The percentage of deaths to cases notified for 1906 was 9·7; 1905, 16·6; 1904, 14·2; 1903, 18·6; 1902, 18·1; 1901, 9·5; 1900, 16.4; 1899, 18·7; 1898, 22·7; 1897, 12·8; 1896, 12·0; the average of ten years (1896 to 1905) being 15 9-

For the County the proportion of deaths to cases for 1905 was 18·9; 1904, 18·6; 1903, 18·6; 1902, 16·9; 1901, 17·1.

Manchester, 1905, 15·9; 1904, 18·8; 1903, 23·8; 1902, 16·9; 1901, 19·8; 1900, 18·0.

The number of cases notified during 1905 equals 1·2 per 1000 inhabitants, as compared with 1905, 3·2; 1904, 1·1; 1903, 1·5; 1902, 1·2; 1901, 3·1; 1900, 2·1; 1899, 1·9; 1898, 3·3; 1897, 3·3; 1896, 1·1.

The average of five years (1900 to 1904) for 12 large towns was 0·98; Manchester, 0·67; Gorton, 1·8.

In St. James's Ward there were 18 cases; Town Hall Ward, 18; Abbey Hey Ward, 2.

The death-rate from this disease for 1906 was 0·12; 1905, 0·54; 1904, 0·16; 1903, 0·27; 1902, 0·20; 1901, 0·30; 1900, 0·34; 1899, 0·35; 1898, 0·75.

The death-rate for the County for 1905 was 0·14 (Urban Districts, 0 15); England and Wales, 0 09; 76 large towns, 0 08; London, 0·05; Dublin, 0·16; Manchester, 0·09; Gorton 0·16.

## Typhoid Fever Mortality.

| | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | Av'ge of 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales ... | 0·09 | 0·09 | 0·10 | 0·13 | 0·16 | 0·16 | 0·13 |
| 76 large towns ..... | 0 08 | 0·10 | 0·12 | 0·15 | 0·17 | 0·20 | 0·15 |
| County of Lancaster ... | 0·14 | 0·12 | 0·15 | 0·16 | 0·20 | 0·20 | 0·16 |
| London ..... | 0 05 | 0·06 | 0·09 | 0·13 | 0·12 | 0·17 | 0·11 |
| Manchester ..... | 0 09 | 0·12 | 0·17 | 0·12 | 0·14 | 0·14 | 0·14 |
| Gorton ..... | 0·16 | 0·16 | 0·27 | 0·20 | 0·30 | 0·34 | 0·25 |

**From other diseases** there were:—Cancer, 15 (females 10); Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver, five; Premature Births, 22 (previous year 30); Heart Disease, 28 (females 15); Accidents, 6; Diseases of the Nervous System, 40; Wasting Diseases, 25 (24 under one year); Old Age, 26; Convulsions, 22 (previous year, 19); Diseases of the Stomach, 16; total deaths from all causes, 577.

**Scarlet Fever** was more prevalent than usual during 1906, but of an extremely mild type, the great majority of the children being bedridden not more than six days.

The disease was evenly spread through the first three-quarters of the year, with an increase after the Summer school holidays. The total number of cases for the year was 185, the mildness of the type being demonstrated from there being but three deaths out of the total of 185 cases; and the previous year one death out of 100 cases.

The Scarlet Fever of the present day is not the Scarlet Fever of 40 or 50 years ago; that disease has gone the way of Jail Fever, Cholera, the Plague, Leprosy, &c.—*it has become extinct*; but because the present day disease carries the same name the public bear the same dread to it as to its more fatal relation, much in the same way that a dog is a dog to a child whether it be a toy terrier or a savage bulldog, and yells and screams on being informed a dog is approaching. In the same way, directly the public hear the name Scarlet Fever mentioned, there is a commotion and they go into hysterics, without enquiring whether it is the toy terrier or the bulldog type. As stated above, the bulldog type no longer exists in this country; the variety which has survived is of an extremely mild kind, probably quite as infectious, but no comparison as regards its fatality. It would be difficult to find a

fever where the deaths numbered four out of 285 cases: Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, Consumption and Influenza, and many others, are dread diseases in comparison with Scarlet Fever; yet the bulk of them attract little attention, the great dread being Scarlet Fever. Verily, *the public strain at a gnat and swallow a camel,* for fully 80 per cent. of the cases are so mild as to make little difference whether they have it or not.

Previous Annual Reports of this district have references bearing on the subject of Hospital Isolation of this disease by Dr. Marriott, of Nottingham; Dr. Killick Millard, Medical Officer of Health, Leicester; Dr. Mearns Fraser, Medical Officer of Health, Portsmouth, and others, all of whom state as the result of many years experience, that Hospital Isolation of Scarlet Fever is a costly failure in lessening the disease or lowering its death rate.

*The six weeks isolation, due to the skin peeling, is another fallacy,* for the present-day disease *does not carry infection with the peeling skin, except under one condition,* and that is if the child *puts its fingers into its mouth* to soften the loose skin; the skin is then liable to carry the infection due to the *infected saliva, and not the skin itself.* So long as the hands are free from peeling, it makes little difierence for the rest of the body. Just lately, during the last few weeks, a boy was attending one of the large public schools in this district, for nearly a week, with both hands and fingers peeling freely. Upon coming under my observation, he was sent home; the rest of the scholars were closely watched, but not a single case occurred through it. During the same time a young lady had the disease, was kept in a separate room for ten days, then mixed freely with the rest of the family during the whole stage of peeling, yet no spreading of the disease took place, there

being four children in the family, none of whom had had the disease, and all of the susceptible age, four to ten years of age.

It was sanitary measures which banished Jail Fever (from which disease it is stated that one-third died of all persons who entered the prisons), such as increased cubic space, ventilation, and greater cleanliness; so, in all probability, the same improvements in school life had the same effect upon the old Scarlet Fever germ of 35 years ago, and due to the passing of the School Board Act of 1870, requiring greater space, more light and ventilation in schools, for shortly afterwards the disease began to lessen in fatality; and the lessening of Scarlet Fever, as well as Measles and Whooping Cough depends on still greater improvements in the schools in the future. In this district, as well as in nearly every town in the kingdom, the schools are overcrowded, the school accommodation being insufficient for the needs of the nation. It is no uncommon thing for a class to have 60 to 90 children in it under one teacher, with practically no ventilation, for nearly one half of the year, and with deficient light.

It is to the remedying of such conditions as these that the Public and their Councils must look for lessening or banishing this and other School diseases, rather than to crowding them into Hospitals. The cry of objection is, the millions it would cost to build proper and efficient Schools; the answer is, if millions can be found to blow brains out, then millions can be found to put healthy brains into healthy bodies to grow up into healthy men and women. Had 75 per cent. of the cases been sent to the Fever Hospital during the last two years, it is practically certain that no less a death-rate, or even as good, would have been obtained, judging from the experience of all

those towns which send the bulk of their cases to Fever Hospitals. Yet an expense of £4,320 would have been incurred, an addition to the rates of sixpence in the pound, without either lessening the deaths or the number of cases.

It was not Hospital isolation which banished Cholera, the Plague, Leprosy, and Jail Fever; and Hospital isolation has failed to stamp out Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Fever in every town and nation in which it has been tried up to the present time. It is to improvements in sanitary and social conditions that the people and Sanitary Authorities must look; and if a large part of the immense sums of money, extending into many millions of pounds, spent on Hospital administration, in the vain endeavour to stamp out these diseases during the last quarter of a century, had been directed to other channels for sanitary and social improvements, a very much better result would now be seen.

**Fever Hospital.** Twenty-three cases were removed to the Fever Hospital (situated outside the district), in consequence of insufficient accommodation in the homes of the patients.

The cases were, Scarlet Fever, 8; Typhoid Fever, 14; Erysipelas, 1.

The accompanying table shows the number of patients sent to the Fever Hospital:—

| | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906, 23 | patients cost | 122 | 0 | 0, | average | 5 | 6 | 0 | per patient. |
| 1905, 33 | ,, ,, | 442 | 0 | 0, | ,, | 13 | 8 | 0 | ,, |
| 1904, 32 | ,, ,, | 482 | 17 | 0, | ,, | 15 | 1 | 9 | ,, |
| 1903, 50 | ,, ,, | 499 | 13 | 1, | ,, | 9 | 19 | 10 | ,, |
| 1902, 16 | ,, ,, | 170 | 2 | 6, | ,, | 10 | 12 | 7 | ,, |
| 1901, 22 | ,, ,, | 276 | 6 | 6, | ,, | 12 | 11 | 2 | ,, |
| 1900, 24 | ,, ,, | 390 | 19 | 0, | ,, | 15 | 0 | 9 | ,, |
| 1899, 16 | ,, ,, | 275 | 15 | 0, | ,, | 17 | 4 | 8 | ,, |
| 1898, 40 | ,, ,, | 313 | 8 | 0, | ,, | 7 | 16 | 8 | ,, |
| 1897, 32 | ,, ,, | 284 | 2 | 8, | ,, | 8 | 17 | 7 | ,, |
| 1896, 24 | ,, ,, | 232 | 5 | 0, | ,, | 9 | 13 | 6 | ,, |
| 1895, 39 | ,, ,, | 214 | 1 | 9, | ,, | 5 | 10 | 0 | ,, |
| 1894, 32 | ,, ,, | 221 | 0 | 9, | ,, | 6 | 18 | 0 | ,, |

**Small Pox Hospital.** Situated within the township; has not been required since March, 1905. It is kept in readiness in case of necessity.

**Fever Hospital Accommodation.** Hospital accommodation within the district, in addition to the Small Pox Hospital already provided, will have to be seriously considered by the Council at an early date, to meet the ever-increasing needs of a rapidly-growing township The principal need is for Hospital accommodation for Typhoid Fever, and but a few beds for Scarlet Fever, requiring removal under particular circumstances. The usual plan is 75 per cent. accommodation for Scarlet Fever, and the remainder for other Fevers; but I should advise the reverse, for reasons stated previously, unless the Council are desirous of following the custom of many other towns, with a big addition to the rates, with no diminution of the death-rate from Scarlet Fever to show for it.

**Back Passages.** The attention of the Council has been drawn particularly to the bad condition of the back passages of many of the streets, due to being unpaved. For long periods of the year they are in a terribly wet and muddy condition, due to the heavy rainfall of the locality; and as they are largely used by the women and children, the necessity for paving and draining them is much greater. The matter is now in the hands of the Highway Committee to be dealt with.

**Privy Middens and Infantile Mortality.** All new houses are fitted with water-closets and dry ash-bins, but the conversion of the old privies to water-closets proceeds slowly.

There are about 4,000 houses under the privy system and the same number with water-closets.

The high infantile mortality of this district (average of 10 years 201 compared with England and Wales 150) will soon have to be grappled with seriously, and as Zymotic Diarrhœa contributes fully 25 per cent. to the mortality of infants, the alteration of privies to water-closets will have to be dealt with more vigorously by the Council. *Either the privies must go or the babies must go:* for Diarrhœa is almost entirely dependent upon privies, due to the flies which they breed each Summer. Neither sentiment must be suppressed nor words minced in a matter of such vital importance to the community.

The cost of alteration is under six pounds—three half-pence per week addition to the rent gives five per cent. on the outlay: three-pence per week gives ten per cent.; tenants willingly pay sixpence per week additional rent for a water-closet; twenty per cent. on the outlay should be an inducement to property-owners to effect the change.

**Council Milk Depot.** The good results following municipal milk supplies in many town in helping to reduce the infantile mortality, the desirability of introducing it into this district should be considered by the Council.

**The School Accommodation** of the township is greatly inadequate for the needs of the district, many children (1,700) attending Schools situated in Manchester districts. Parts of the year the Schools are overcrowded, the legal average being but little guide or use, as other parts of the year the attendance is below the average. Further, the requirement laid down by the Educational Authorities in London for space, ventilation, lighting, &c., are far below those demanded by nature for healthy life; and if a nation is desired composed of healthy men and women, instead of the physical degenerates of to-day, then childhood is the time to lay the foundation.

The Schools and premises are inspected periodically, and several changes made during the year regarding sanitary requirements.

Any suspicious cases of infectious diseases, &c., are brought under my notice; but it would be well for the Education Committee to consider the advisability of appointing a Medical Officer for the inspection of School Children, for at present the Medical Officer of Health has no authority for such a purpose, only to examine the premises.

**The Scavenging** of the district is undertaken by the Council, and is well and efficiently done.

**The Destructor** is situate at the Sewage Works. It was opened in March, 1905. The quantity of ash-pit refuse, street sweepings, &c., dealt with exceeds 300 tons per week.

**The Sewage Works** continues to be enlarged to cope with the increased quantity of sewage resulting from the growth of the township. More than one million gallons per day are dealt with at present. The works cover an area of about 9½ acres, and consist of the necessary buildings, machinery, six circular tanks, two sludge presses, two catch pits, two detritus tanks, four cinder roughing filters, three sand and polarite filters, three precipitating tanks, and four cinder filters.

**The Water Supply** is abundant, constant, and good, by arrangement with Manchester.

**The Principal Streets** are lighted by electricity, which system has proved to be a great improvement upon the incandescent gas illumination in the district.

The lighting by gas and electricity is by arrangement with Manchester Corporation, as is also the Electric Car Service of the district.

**Cemetery and Burial Ground.** The grounds belonging to the Parish Church (St. James) and Brookfield Church (Unitarian) are used for purposes of burial, in addition to the Cemetery, which was provided by the Council and opened July 26, 1900. Area, 24 acres. Cost, when completed, about £22,000. Number of interments since the opening to December 31st, 1906, 3,092. Number of interments during 1906, 555. (Total deaths during 1906, 575.)

**Additional Bye-Laws** are under consideration by the Building Committee, which will include increased area for the back yards, which will be an improvement over the present condition of things, lessening the density per acre for the future, and providing increased light and ventilation, all of which have a distinct bearing upon the public health.

During the year 685 new houses were certified for habitation.

**The Death-Rate** of the district for the past year is considerably lower than the previous year, notwithstanding the large number of infantile deaths from Diarrhœa. The Zymotic death-rate is also slightly lower than the average of ten years. Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever death-rates are also below the average of the previous five years.

The birth-rate is high, in comparison with the rest of the country, but is below the average of ten years, the average being 35·1; 1906, 33·3; England and Wales, 1905, 27·2; Gorton, 33·7. A high infantile mortality is much more alarming and disastrous to a nation than a low birth-rate, and more easily remedied by the community.

The infantile mortality rate for 1906 is much lower than the average of ten years for this district, but, on comparison

with the rest of the country, the figures are bad; average of ten years for England and Wales, 150; the County of Lancaster, 159; Gorton, 201.

The vast importance of breast-feeding for infants cannot be over-estimated for combating the slaughter of infant life; *bottle feeding is but another name for the slaughter of the infants*, and an acknowledgment of the *physical degeneration of the women* of this generation. The most important function of motherhood for the first twelve months is for the mother to suckle her offspring; but so advanced is the physical degeneration of the women of to-day that less than three out of every twelve mothers are capable of suckling to the full time of weaning; and as I have expressed in an appended report, they are degenerating into a race of *breastless women—physical degenerates*, and due to a very large extent to the same causes which maim the Chinese women in their feet—the one *bandaging the feet* and checking their development, the other *bandaging the body* and checking physical development of every part necessary for a full and healthy life and the perpetuation of the race. So complete is the *female wreck* of the rising generation that the young man of to-day, on taking to himself a wife, actually *marries but part of a woman, the other part being exhibited in the Chemist's shop window in the shape of a glass feeding-bottle.* The "heathen Chinee" is casting aside the custom of ages and ceasing the bandaging and mutilation of their feet. Can the English woman do likewise—abandon her slavery to fashion and cease the bandaging of her body and show the love she says she has for her offspring? or is the nation to enter on a period of rapid decline by perpetuating physical degenerates, and making way for more advanced and sensible people in the struggle for existence and supremacy amongst the nations?

A. W. MARTIN, Medical Officer of Health.

# CENSUS RETURNS.

## GORTON URBAN DISTRICT.

| Gorton (Urban District) | Area in Statute Acres. | HOUSES. | | | | POPULATION. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | | Building | 1891 | 1901 | | |
| | | | In Occupation. | Not in Occupation. | | Persons | Persons | Males | Females |
| Civil Parish (Gorton) ... | 1,147 Area under water 38 Acres. | 5,776 4·54 persons per house. | 85 | 258 | 147 | 15,215 | 26,564 | 13,114 | 13,450 |
| Wards : | | | | | | | | | |
| St. James ..... | .. | 2,452 | 67 | 124 | 59 | .. | 11 069 | 5,736 | 5,693 |
| Town Hall..... | .. | 1,903 | 10 | 67 | 27 | .. | 9,131 | 4,593 | 4,538 |
| Abbey Hey ..... | .. | 1,421 | 8 | 67 | 61 | .. | 6,364 | 3,145 | 3,219 |

| | St. James's Ward. | | | | Town Hall Ward. | | | | Abbey Hey Ward. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Deaths. | Death Rate. | Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases | Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population. | Total Deaths. | Death Rate. | Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases | Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population. | Total Deaths, | Death Rate. | Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases | Infectious sickness, rate per 1,000 of population. |
| 1906 | 228 | 17 0 | 3·5 | 9·4 | 217 | 19·5 | 4·4 | 7·8 | 132 | 15·4 | 2·9 | 7·0 |
| 1905 | 241 | 18·7 | 2·8 | 8 7 | 191 | 18·4 | 2·8 | 6 4 | 143 | 18 3 | 3·6 | 9·0 |
| 1904 | 244 | 19·1 | 2·0 | 6·8 | 193 | 18·8 | 2·5 | 7·3 | 141 | 18 8 | 2·1 | 8·5 |
| 1903 | 223 | 18·9 | 3·2 | 8·4 | 206 | 21·1 | 3·1 | 9 3 | 111 | 15 9 | 1·2 | 4·9 |
| 1902 | 241 | 21·0 | 2·9 | 5·8 | 188 | 19 8 | 2·4 | 5·7 | 95 | 14·3 | 2·7 | 9·8 |
| 1901 | 235 | 20·8 | 3·8 | 7·2 | 204 | 22 0 | 4·4 | 8·6 | 110 | 16·9 | 3·4 | 11·0 |
| 1900 | 221 | 18·0 | 4·5 | 5·7 | 181 | 17·8 | 4·1 | 7·5 | 98 | 14·8 | 2·4 | 4·8 |
| 1899 | 189 | 17·1 | 4·6 | 5·3 | 151 | 16·5 | 4·3 | 3·6 | 90 | 16·7 | 4·1 | 4·6 |
| 1898 | 185 | 16·8 | 6·9 | 8·8 | 203 | 22·9 | 6·5 | 9 3 | 82 | 17·2 | 3·7 | 3·7 |
| 1897 | 169 | 16·9 | 4·5 | 10·7 | 156 | 18·3 | 5·4 | 4·5 | 71 | 15·7 | 2·6 | 6 6 |
| 1896 | 195 | 20·2 | 4·1 | 7·4 | 164 | 19·9 | 4·7 | 7·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1895 | 213 | 20 3 | 3·6 | 10·9 | 167 | 20·7 | 3·8 | 5·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1894 | 153 | 15·5 | 1·5 | 10·0 | 122 | 15·8 | 1·9 | 10·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1893 | 146 | 14·5 | 1·6 | 5·0 | 177 | 27·4 | 6 2 | 8·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1892 | 160 | 16·4 | 3·3 | 4·0 | 149 | 23·7 | 4 6 | 5 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## Zymotic Rates.

| Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases. | 1905 | Av'rge of 5 years | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County of Lancashire..... | 1·37 | 1·85 | 1·93 | 1·62 | 1·51 | 2·07 | 2·07 |
| 96 Urban Sanitary Districts | 1·43 | 1 92 | 2·01 | 1·70 | 1.54 | 2·17 | 2·18 |
| 19 Rural Sanitary Districts | 0·99 | 1 28 | 1·37 | 1·10 | 1·27 | 1·38 | 1·30 |
| England and Wales..... | 1·52 | 1·81 | 1·94 | 1·46 | 1·64 | 2·05 | 2·00 |
| 76 Large English Towns .. | 1·88 | 2·09 | 2·49 | 1·89 | 2·12 | 1·46 | 2·50 |
| Gorton ..... | 3·0 | 3·07 | 2·30 | 2·59 | 2·70 | 3·77 | 4·00 |
| Denton ..... | 1·67 | 1·65 | 1·62 | 1·37 | 2·17 | 1·00 | 2·09 |
| Droylsden ..... | 1·69 | 1·96 | 1·62 | 0·95 | 2·67 | 2·97 | 1·60 |
| Levenshulme ..... | 0·72 | 1·16 | 1·54 | 0·74 | 1·20 | 1·45 | 0·88 |
| Middleton ..... | 1·54 | 1·40 | 2·18 | 0·91 | 1·31 | 1·39 | 1·23 |
| Swinton and Pendlebury .. | 1.29 | 3·65 | 4·96 | 1·67 | 3·45 | 3·99 | 4·21 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne..... | 1·80 | 1·95 | 1·77 | 2·71 | 1·48 | 1·86 | 1·93 |

## Zymotic Rates.

| Average of Five Years 1900 to 1904. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Whooping Cough. | Typhoid. | Diarrhœa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales .... | 0·33 | 0·13 | 0·22 | 0·13 | 0·13 | 0·67 |
| London..... | 0·46 | 0·10 | 0·24 | 0·37 | 0·11 | 0·77 |
| Manchester ..... | 0·56 | 0·20 | 0·22 | 0·48 | 0·14 | 1·24 |
| 76 large English towns.. | 0·44 | 0·15 | 0·26 | 0·38 | 0·15 | 0·92 |
| 141 smaller towns ..... | 0·36 | 0·13 | 0·23 | 0·30 | .. | 0·72 |
| Gorton ..... | 0·43 | 0·13 | 0·11 | 0·34 | 0·25 | 1·76 |

# Infectious Diseases Reported.

| | ST. JAMES'S WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | TOWN HALL WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | ABBEY HEY WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | TOWNSHIP. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 |
| Small Pox | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 83 | 47 | 60 | 57 | 44 | 38 | 34 | 24 | 38 | 44 | 32 | 53 | 17 | 43 | 56 | 41 | 23 | 32 | 5 | 36 | 18 | 37 | 49 | 36 | 37 | 19 | 39 | 52 | 24 | 17 | 11 | 185 | 100 | 140 | 132 | 124 | 123 | 90 | 46 | 85 | 80 | 78 |
| Diphtheria | 12 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 7 | .. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 35 |
| Membranous Croup | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Typhoid Fever | 18 | 34 | 11 | 21 | 9 | 34 | 24 | 28 | 36 | 53 | 6 | 21 | 54 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 38 | 33 | 14 | 38 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 41 | 102 | 35 | 43 | 33 | 84 | 61 | 48 | 79 | 77 | 25 |
| Erysipelas | 12 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 12 |
| Puerperal Fever | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 127 | 113 | 88 | 99 | 67 | 82 | 71 | 59 | 92 | 109 | 72 | 87 | 77 | 76 | 91 | 54 | 80 | 76 | 33 | 83 | 39 | 63 | 60 | 70 | 64 | 34 | 65 | 72 | 32 | 25 | 18 | 274 | 260 | 228 | 224 | 186 | 234 | 179 | 117 | 193 | 178 | 154 |
| Rate per 1,000 of Population per annum | 9·4 | 8·7 | 6·8 | 8·4 | 5·8 | 7·28 | 5·7 | 5·3 | 8·8 | 10·9 | 7·4 | 7·8 | 6·4 | 7·3 | 9·3 | 5·7 | 8·6 | 7·5 | 3·6 | 9·3 | 4·5 | 7·5 | 7·0 | 9·0 | 8·5 | 4·9 | 9·8 | 11·0 | 4·8 | 4·6 | 3·7 | 8·3 | 8·3 | 7·5 | 7·8 | 6·7 | 8·6 | 4·6 | 4·5 | 8·0 | 7·7 | 7·0 |

| | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1895 | 1894 | 1893 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated Population. | 33000 | 31000 | 30000 | 28500 | 27500 | 27000 | 26000 | 25500 | 24000 | 23000 | 22000 | 18500 | 17527 | 16500 |
| Small Pox | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Measles | 14 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 28 | 30 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Diphtheria & Membranous Croup | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Croup | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | 16 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 26 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Typhoid Fever | 4 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Epidemic Influenza | 3 | .. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| Diarrhœa | 80 | 32 | 40 | 45 | 20 | 77 | 68 | 71 | 109 | 46 | 20 | 51 | 1 | 33 |
| Enteritis | 6 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Erysipelas | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Other Septic Diseases | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rheumatic Fever | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Consumption | 44 | 36 | 43 | 42 | 30 | 36 | 30 | 35 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 21 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 14 | 26 | 33 | 19 | 30 | 34 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cancer and other Malignant Diseases | 15 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronchitis | 73 | 86 | 96 | 69 | 74 | 49 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pneumonia | 27 | 35 | 28 | 38 | 29 | 42 | 37 | 100 | 78 | 86 | 107 | 84 | 68 | 69 |
| Pleurisy | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 19 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Premature Birth | 22 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 14 | 27 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Diseases and Accidents of Child Birth | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Heart Disease | 28 | 37 | 33 | 47 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 16 |
| Accidents | 6 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| Suicides | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All other causes | 161 | 169 | 188 | 149 | 152 | 138 | 108 | 197 | 185 | 174 | 182 | 173 | 140 | 151 |
| Total Deaths | 577 | 575 | 578 | 540 | 524 | 549 | 541 | 498 | 499 | 435 | 438 | 398 | 287 | 336 |
| Deaths under five years | 281 | 261 | 276 | 276 | 250 | 260 | 279 | 256 | 291 | 229 | 242 | 205 | 122 | 163 |
| Deaths over five years | 296 | 314 | 302 | 264 | 274 | 289 | 262 | 242 | 208 | 206 | 196 | 193 | 165 | 173 |
| Death Rate | 17·4 | 18·5 | 1926 | 18·9 | 19·05 | 20·3 | 20·7 | 19·5 | 21·1 | 19·0 | 19 9 | 21·5 | 16·3 | 20·3 |
| Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic diseases | 3·7 | 3·0 | 2·3 | 2·5 | 2·7 | 3·7 | 4·0 | 4·7 | 6·4 | 4·5 | 4·0 | 3·6 | 1·7 | 3·4 |
| Infantile Mortality | 165 | 170 | 199 | 200 | 152 | 205 | 207 | 202 | 243 | 201 | 198 | 212 | 124 | 187 |
| Births | 1102 | 1046 | 1080 | 976 | 1072 | 886 | 998 | 886 | 856 | 740 | 739 | 678 | 596 | 570 |
| Birth Rate | 33·3 | 33·7 | 36·0 | 34·2 | 38·9 | 32·8 | 38·3 | 34·7 | 37·2 | 32 1 | 33·6 | 36·6 | 34·0 | 34·5 |

# SPECIAL REPORT

TO THE

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

ON THE

# Prevalence of Diarrhœa.

IN THE

## URBAN DISTRICT OF GORTON.

DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN MONTHS OF 1906.

---

FROM July 13th to Oct. 25th, there were registered 75 deaths from Diarrhœa, 38 being males, and 37 females.

In July there were 3 deaths, August 25, September 32, and October 15.

The ages at death were : under one month, 4 ; one to three months, 14 ; three to twelve months, 36 ; one to two years, 13 ; two to five years, 3; between five and sixty-five years, 3 deaths, and 2 over sixty-five. Fifty-four of the deaths were under twelve months, and out of the 75 deaths 67 were under two years of age.

In St. James' Ward there were 30 deaths, Town Hall Ward 33, and Abbey Hey Ward 12.

The death-rate for the Wards from this disease was : St. James' Ward 2·2, Town Hall Ward 3·0, Abbey Hey Ward, 1·3.

Of the 75 deaths, 60 were in houses of the privy midden type, and 15 with water closets, the rate per 1,000 being 15 deaths per 1,000 privies, and 3·8 per 1,000 water closets. The number of houses supplied with water-closets and privy middens being equal.

Fifty-four of the deaths were under one year of age, of these, 42 were bottle-fed, 4 were nearly twelve months of age, and had been breast-fed, but had been at the time of sickness having other food, 5 were having the breast exclusively, and in 3 cases no information could be obtained, the parents having removed.

Of the 51 deaths under one year, concerning which information was obtainable, 35 of the mothers had attempted breast-feeding, 26 failed from insufficient milk, and only 9 succeeded in suckling to the full period. Of the 51 deaths, one mother only was away from her home during each day, working in the mill, and 3 went out occasionally during the week, to do washing. In only one instance was there a previous case of Diarrhœa in the same house, just previously to the infant being infected.

The enquiries bring out very forcibly the influence of privy middens upon the disease, and consequently the effect that particular system of disposal of sewage has upon the infantile mortality of the Nation. The difference in the mortality between the privy middens and water closets is even greater than indicated by the figures, as in the case of water closet houses infected by the disease, more than one half of them were in close proximity to privies.

The part which the common house fly plays in the dissemination of the disease is now well known, commencing

the middle of July and ceasing about the middle of October, the disease beginning and ending with the appearance and disappearance of the fly, and which I have laid stress upon year by year in my Annual Reports since 1898, and drawing attention to the coincidence of the Annual Epidemics of Summer Diarrhœa and Typhoid with the breeding of the housefly in privy middens. The conversion of privy middens to water closets by those Local Authorities desirous of doing so, is greatly hampered by the Public Health Act of 1875, and the adverse decisions of the Magisterial Bench to such alterations when contested by property owners. Not till greater powers are conferred upon Local Authorities in regard to privy middens, pail systems, and water closets is there much hope of lessening the death-rate from this disease, and the large part it takes in infantile mortality. Cleanliness, in the sense in which Sanitarians understand it, is utterly impossible in privy midden districts, there cannot be back-yard sanitation, there is back-yard insanitation wherever there are large numbers of houses closely packed together with back to back privy middens, or the pail system. During the hot weather of summer the stench is unbearable and indescribable, and however poor or dirty the tenants are they complain bitterly of the state of things, those who can afford it, remove to water closet houses and those have to remain whose circumstances are such as to render removal impracticable.

The influence of the disease upon the annual general death-rate and infantile mortality of the district is noted below.

The general death-rate for the year 1906 is 16·8, excluding the deaths from diarrhœa it is 14·2, a difference of 12 per cent. in the death-rate.

The infantile mortality for the year is 150, excluding diarrhœa it is 110, making a difference of one-third, and the same comparison holds good for previous years :—

| | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths from Diarrhœa under one year of age | 54 | 32 | 40 | 45 | 30 | 92 | 78 |
| Infa tile Mortality including deaths from Diarrhœa ..... | 150 | 170 | 199 | 200 | 152 | 205 | 207 |
| Infantile Mortality excluding deaths from Diarrhœa ..... | 110 | 139 | 162 | 154 | 125 | 101 | 127 |

A very important feature bearing upon the disease is the inability of 75 per cent. of the present day women to suckle their infants. Out of the 51 mothers under consideration 35 had made an attempt to suckle their infants, 26 of them failed, and only 9 gave their infants the breast milk for the ful period to weaning.

The great difference in the mortality of breast-fed infants and bottle-fed is observed in the figures given previously only five deaths occurring amongst exclusively breast-fed children. A very likely source of infection to breast-fed children is the dummy teat ; it being rare at the present time to meet with a child under 12 months of age without either a bottle teat or a dummy teat in or near its mouth, the latter frequently falling on the ground to gather dirt, also being a favourite place for flies to alight on.

Many questions enter into this problem of a diminishing number of mothers being unable to suckle their offspring There is, no doubt, a disinclination on the part of many to do so, but without a shadow of doubt the present generation is witnessing an occurrence in the evolution of man probably

never experienced by the human race previously, and that is *a race of breastless women.* Just as a breed of hornless cattle is raised, so has this *breastless new woman* come into existence. Whether she will be considered a progressive or a degenerate type upon her female ancestor there is no doubt from the physiological point of view. The breastless woman is but a phase of physical degeneration shewing itself in various ways in the national life, as in the increase in insanity, cancer, epilepsy, alcoholism, etc.. all indicating a social organisation of a low order giving rise to such types of humanity, and analogous to wild plants as compared with cultivated ones, when but a bare subsistence is all that is possible for the great majority when left to unrestricted competition one with another in the struggle for existence.

As to how far the increase in the drinking habits of women has to do with this question of inability to suckle their infants it is difficult exactly to estimate, but that it has an important bearing upon it there is no doubt.

"Investigations by Bunge, of Basel, into the family history of 1,600 cases shewed that more than three-quarters were unable to suckle their offspring for nine months, also that the daughter of a mother who could not nurse her own children is also commonly incapable of suckling. If the mother was capable of nursing, but the daughter incapable, it was found that in 78 per cent. of cases the father was a drunkard. Where both mother and daughter had been incapable of suckling, the daughter was found to suffer from some nervous disorder in 26 per cent. of cases. Bunge shews that if this function is once lost in a family it is not likely to be regained in subsequent generations."—*Medical Annual, 1906, Page 252.*

Along with other physical degenerates it is probable this new type of woman will be exterminated in the future when the elimination of the unfit is taken up by the State and such undesirables prevented from perpetuating their species.

Other points also enter into this question, such as the manner of dress preventing the full development of the female frame and the internal organs, also the disinclination of the sex for out-door physical exercise, the depopulation of rural districts and the crowding into towns, etc.

The question of epidemic diarrhœa is therefore more than one-sided, and involves not only sanitary and insanitary conditions but also is an indication of the particular social condition of the people, just as were jail fever, cholera, the plague, and scurvy, and its extinction will depend on the same principles being applied as in the case of those diseases, namely, the adoption of a higher sanitary and social system, the bringing about of which depends chiefly on the teaching of sanitation and hygiene in the public elementary schools and on lectures and addresses to the public, and the use of the press for the dissemination of knowledge to educate the public in matters of such vital importance to the individual and the nation.

A. W. MARTIN,

*December 31st, 1906.* MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# SANITARY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

***Year ending December, 1906.***

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Gorton Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit for your consideration the following summary of work done in the Sanitary Department during the year 1906.

**Legal Notices.**—179 notices were issued on the owners, agents, and tenants, for sanitary defects and nuisances; 90 reminding notices.

**Infectious Diseases.** Total number of cases notified to the Department, and dealt with, were :—

Typhoid, 41; Diphtheria, 24; Erysipelas, 20; Memb, Croup, 3; Puerperal, 1; Scarlet Fever, 185; total, 274.

Cases not removed to Hospital are kept under observation until the patient recovers, when a certificate is issued and signed by the Doctor attending, stating the case has recovered.

The houses are disinfected, and are then free from infection. This has necessitated the issuing of 278 notices to the various Sunday and Day Schools, and 274 Certificates of Freedom.

**Disinfection.**—During the year 285 rooms have been disinfected in houses in which infectious diseases have been notified, together with the bedding and clothing, after the recovery or removal of patients. Overcrowded and dirty houses have been visited and inspected; five have been cleansed by notice and the remainder without notice. In each case the overcrowding has been abated.

**The Small Pox Hospital** has not been used since March, 1905.

| | Total Number of Ashpits emptied | Shallow Ashpits emptied | Deep Ashpits emptied | No. of Ashbins emptied | Loads of Shop Refuse | Loads of Day Refuse | Loads of Nightsoil | Total Loads to Destructor | Average Shop Refuse Weights | | Average Day Weights | | | Average Night Weights | | | Nett Shop Refuse Weights | | | Nett Day Weights | | | Nett Night Weights | | | Total Tonnage to Destructor | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C. | Q. | T. | C | Q. | T. | C. | Q. |
| Jan.... | 864 | 584 | 280 | 6400 | 21 | 142 | 379 | 542 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 152 | 4 | 0 | 411 | 13 | 0 | 580 | 12 | 3 |
| Feb ... | 379 | 204 | 175 | 7394 | 21 | 200 | 526 | 747 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 0 | 205 | 9 | 3 | 588 | 14 | 2 | 808 | 19 | 1 |
| Mar... | 1233 | 770 | 463 | 7206 | 25 | 166 | 473 | 664 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 196 | 11 | 3 | 531 | 19 | 1 | 747 | 6 | 0 |
| April.. | 1295 | 745 | 550 | 7942 | 24 | 159 | 470 | 653 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 129 | 15 | 0 | 544 | 0 | 3 | 690 | 18 | 1 |
| May... | 1542 | 993 | 549 | 10958 | 32 | 217 | 577 | 826 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 244 | 14 | 1 | 670 | 15 | 0 | 940 | 13 | 3 |
| June... | 1078 | 581 | 497 | 7719 | 26½ | 143½ | 448½ | 618½ | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | * | * | * | 17 | 17 | 2 | 162 | 1 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 1 | 272 | 18 | 3 |
| July... | 1658 | 922 | 736 | 9502 | 30 | 134 | 449 | 613 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 3 | 139 | 2 | 2 | 529 | 3 | 2 | 686 | 2 | 3 |
| Aug. } Sep } | 4188 | 2310 | 1878 | 21959 | 70 | 304 | 903 | 1277 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 14 | 1 | 254 | 13 | 1 | 887 | 14 | 0 | 1176 | 1 | 2 |
| Oct.... | 2960 | 1549 | 1411 | 13595 | 39 | 193 | 534 | 766 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 7 | 0 | 604 | 4 | 0 | 844 | 11 | 0 |
| Nov.... | 2154 | 1241 | 913 | 10677 | 25 | 174½ | 352 | 551½ | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 199 | 15 | 3 | 477 | 0 | 0 | 696 | 4 | 3 |
| Dec.... | 2382 | 1448 | 934 | 12869 | 37½ | 221½ | 476 | 735 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 268 | 18 | 2 | 558 | 3 | 2 | 857 | 8 | 1 |

*** Destructor stopped.

**Middens** converted into W.C.'s, by notice, during the year 1906 : —32/44, Vernon Street ; 24/32, Cross Street ; 34/40, Cross Street ; 2/12, Far Lane ; 99/103, Cross Street ; 105/123, Cross Street ; 169/173, Hyde Road ; 1, 2, and 3, Lord Street ; 64/66, Bolton Street ; 2/14, Ivy Street ; 2/6, Victoria Road ; 151, Hyde Road ; 26/36, Booth Street ; 87/91, Wellington Street ; 93/101, Lord Street ; 31/35, Gore Street. Without notice at—29/59, Gloucester Street, and the Daisy Bank Publishing Co., with an extra one for females provided.

**Fairground.**—The Gorton Spring Fair was held on the open space between Gorton Lane and Peacock Street. It commenced on Wednesday, 21st March, 1906, and finished April 4th, 1906 ; also the Autumn Fair, from 31st August to 4th September, 1906, took place on the same ground. Both times the ground and vans were visited several times, day and evening, by the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Goodyer, and myself.

The vans were visited and inspected and found to be in a clean and satisfactory state and well ventilated. The usual precautions were taken and sanitary bins provided for refuse.

The Food and Refreshment stalls on the ground were frequently under inspection ; the result of this being that many bags of unsound crabs and other shellfish were deposited in the adjoining middens and removed to the destructor. All rubbish was cleared off the space on the morning of the 5th April and 5th September, 1906.

**Offensive Trades.**—These have been carried on satisfactorily for the past twelve months, no complaints have been received, and 14 inspections made.

**Gipsy Encampment,** off Chapman Street, in September ; the ground was not in a sanitary state. The vans were only fairly clean on inspection. The encampment, in October, after repeated visits, removed the caravans and tents.

**The following inspections** have been made:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dwelling-houses | 1094 |
| Infected houses | 274 |
| Reinspected infected houses | 74 |
| Outworkers | 131 |
| Schools | 10 |
| Offensive trades | 14 |
| Bakehouses | 62 |
| Passages | 685 |
| Factories | 35 |
| Workshops | 58 |
| Fish and chip shops | 39 |
| Milkshops | 154 |
| Refreshment rooms | 9 |
| Ashpits inspected | 1159 |
| Night visits to men | 28 |
| Ashbins inspected | 780 |
| Urinals | 18 |
| Fowls in the yards | 10 |
| Smoke observations | 57 |
| Yards inspected | 480 |
| Yard drains inspected | 173 |
| Canal boats | 10 |
| Slaughter-houses | 5 |
| Passage, gullies, and drains | 175 |
| Stables | 7 |
| Works in progress (conversions) | 36 |
| Cellars | 50 |
| Dirty and overcrowded houses | 20 |
| Property for defects | 194 |
| Hospital | 17 |
| Food inspections | 41 |
| Fire escapes | 17 |
| Rooms disinfected | 286 |
| Vans inspected | 46 |
| Fair ground | 6 |

**Meat and Food** inspections, samples taken, and unsound food seized.

Ten samples of milk have been obtained and submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for analysis.

Seventy-seven pounds of unsound fish (Hake).

Three bags (2½ cwts.) of red Dutch pickling cabbage.

Five casks (11 cwts.) of brown Dutch pickling onion.

Two dozen crabs (public prosecution).

In each of the above cases a Magistrate's order has been received for destruction.

One sample of ice cream submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

The fish, chip, tripe, ice cream, and refreshment houses have been visited and inspected.

The meat shops have also received special attention.

**Canal Boats.**—In the course of the year, out of the total number of boats passing along the section of the Canal within the boundary of the township Ten were subjected to the necessary inspection.

**Cleansing of Brooks.**—Portions of the Gorebrook and Gorton Lane streams were cleared of rubbish in March and offensive matter burned at the destructor.

**Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901** (*Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Fire Escapes, &c.*)—Thirty-five visits and inspections have been made to factories, 58 to workshops and laundries, and 17 to fire escapes. Six defects were found to exist, but these have been remedied, namely, lack of means of escape in case of fire, dangerous hoardings, defective drainage, and, in three cases, defective or unsuitable sanitary accommodation. H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories was referred to in two instances and visited specially with me.

A two-storey fire escape has been provided at Messrs. Livingstone & Co.'s mill, Booth Street, with full-size windows made to open on to the same. The escapes at Messrs. Rylands & Sons' and Baerlein & Co.'s were examined in May. At the former mill the escapes were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, but have been made good.

By notice, two w.c.'s, with the necessary screens, have been provided at Messrs. McGrane & Davy's works, in John Street. Screens have been fixed before the w.c.'s in William Anderson's laundry, Wellington Street, and the w.c.'s limewashed and cleansed at Livingston & Co.'s mill.

Without notice, three w.c.'s have also been provided at Messrs. Quarmby & Co.'s mill, Hyde Road, and two at the Daisy Bank Publishing Co., Wellington Street.

**Bakehouses.**—Sixty-two bakehouses have been visited and inspected respecting the cleansing and limewashing of ceilings, walls, and floors.

Three new bakehouses have been constructed and are now in use.

**Details of Nuisances remedied** during the year: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Yards relaid | 17 |
| ,, repaired | 95 |
| ,, doors provided | 10 |
| Privies converted to waterclosets | 83 |
| Yard drains relaid | 81 |
| Ventshafts provided | 15 |
| Yard walls rebuilt | 40 |
| ,, ,, repaired | 6 |
| ,, drains opened | 8 |
| ,, doors provided | 11 |

| | |
|---|---|
| House floors repaired | 5 |
| Water closets repaired | 9 |
| ,, ,, drains | 11 |
| ,, ,, flush tanks | 14 |
| Urinal drains relaid | 1 |
| Gutters | 2 |
| Complaints | 97 |
| Cellars redrained | 20 |
| Fish and chip shop (closed by notice) | 1 |
| Ashbins provided | 87 |
| Passage grids provided | 45 |
| ,, drains relaid | 8 |
| ,, paved | 5 |
| ,, repaired | 9 |
| ,, gullies opened | 14 |
| Midden doors provided | 45 |
| Midden Wall repaired | 24 |
| Sinkwaste pipes repaired | 20 |
| Stable drains relaid | 3 |
| Rainwater Pipes provided | 19 |
| Fowls | 3 |
| Fire Escapes provided | 1 |
| Overcrowded houses | 5 |
| Dirty houses | 6 |
| Ashbins repaired | 20 |

**New Houses.**—The following list shews the number of new houses built each year for the past four years :—

| 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 685 | 391 | 362 | 402 |

**Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops' Order.**—During the year 154 milkshops, dairies, and cowsheds have been visited under the avove order. The limewashing of the cowsheds and shippons in May and October by the occupiers has received attention, as this must be done at least twice a

year. There has been a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions of the same. There are, however, several farms which still require improvements; these are receiving our attention.

At the registered milkshops instructions have been given respecting the cleansing of milk bowls, and providing covered screens, &c, and precautionary measures taken to prevent contamination.

The attention of the Medical Officer of Health was called to a dairy the premises being in a very insanitary condition. Noice was subsequently served and complied with.

**Slaughterhouses.**—The slaughterhouses in the district have been visited, in order to ensure requisite cleanliness. In one case notice was served for defective drainage and floors, and completed. The houses have been limewashed.

We are Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

A. E. CHEETHAM.

L. E. GOODYER.